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EDITORIAL NOTES.

OUR PROGRESS.

This number of the *Journal* closes its fourth volume. It will be noticed that the pages in this volume are consecutively numbered from the first page of the first number to the last page of this; and that there is added a reference index, thereby perfecting the complete volume for binding and preservation. The preceding volumes of the *Journal*, offered to the public experimentally, were received with favor so encouraging that its permanency may be assured. In its continued publication no pains will be spared to maintain its efficiency and, with that object in view, further improvements will from time to time be adopted.

The interest awakened throughout the State, and far beyond its limits, in the work of this periodical, is very gratifying; and is proof furthermore of the value and variety of the State's historical material, and the alertness and ability of those who search for and contribute it to these pages. The co-operative assistance of the public—particularly of the members of the State Historical Society—that we have repeatedly asked for, though not yet fully meeting our expectations, has also been very gratifying to the managers and readers of the *Journal*. Yet, the field of its labors is broad, and very much still remains to be done to develop the full measure of its resources.

For instance, research in Illinois prehistoric archaeology has, so far, received the attention of but one of our contributors. The State abounds with remains of its vanished aborigines which should be, before too late, investigated, studied, and fully described in these pages. We have recently published very commendable accounts of old Indian trails traversing the State—valuable as in-

dexes of aboriginal travel, trade, and military movements. Descriptions of mounds, ancient defensive works, old Indian village sites, stone implements, etc., observed within the State, however briefly written, and drawings of the same, would be very acceptable to us, and add to the sum of knowledge in that department of Illinois history.

Several well-written biographies, showing much thought and laborious search for facts, have appeared in the *Journal*, attracting wide attention and favorable comment. This branch of the work, it is expected, will be persistently continued. Another series of papers on "The Forgotten Statesmen of Illinois" is very desirable, as many of the once prominent men and women of our State, including some of its Governors and United States Senators, are now known to the public, if at all, only by the briefest biographical sketches.

The beginnings and progress of our educational institutions and religious denominations have been ably treated in several contributions to these pages, as well as in the *Transactions* of the State Historical Society. But that phase of State history is yet far from exhaustion, and dissertations in that line are always read with avidity by a large class of the public.

Reminiscences, the essence of history, are a desideratum at all times. Recollections of old times, and of strange and unusual occurrences, such as rare and unaccountable natural phenomena, are not only of interest to all readers, but are matters that should be permanently recorded.

Discussions of present party politics are, obviously, not admissible in the *Journal*; but the history of past party organizations, the policies they advocated, and the effects of those policies upon our State and its institutions, the development of the State's resources, and the prosperity of its people, are now legitimate, appropriate, and desirable subjects for study and investigation.

These are but a few of the many topics available for the historical writer of the present day; and, we hope these, and many other topics, will engage the attention of the host of scholarly citizens who are now in sympathy with our work.

MADISON COUNTY CENTENNIAL MEETING.

October 18, 1911 the Centennial Association met in the Commercial Club rooms of the Wildey building at Edwardsville. The meeting was a regular session of the association but the doors were thrown open to the public and a hundred or more of representative citizens were there to listen to the remarks of Congressman W. A. Rodenberg of East St. Louis, Senator Edmond Beall of Alton, Representatives Norman G. Flagg of Moro, William Dickmann and a number of others who gave their views about the big celebration.

Charles Boeschstein, president of the association, presided at the meeting. Senator Beall was the first speaker and in well chosen words told the audience of how he was successful in getting the bill through the State legislature, which provided for an appropriation of \$5,000 for a monument to be erected in this city. Senator Beall gave Representatives N. G. Flagg, J. G. Bardill and Wm. Dickmann their full share of credit for the energy they displayed and the assistance they lent. He made a very interesting address. He declared in conclusion that he believed the Madison County Centennial would not only be the biggest thing of the kind ever planned and executed by an Illinois county, but he was convinced that it was the greatest advertisement this great county could possibly achieve and he pledged his hearty support in every way.

Congressman William A. Rodenberg, told of his interest in Edwardsville, and with courteous compliment declared that the centennial would be held in "the finest city, in the finest county, in the finest congressional dis-

trict, in the finest state, in the finest country of the world." So far as the "home-coming" feature of the Centennial was concerned the congressman averred that it would find him "right at home." "I used to live in this county," said he. "Many years ago my father, who was a Methodist minister, was assigned by conference to the city of Alton, and we located there when I was a small boy, just starting to school."

Congressman Rodenberg then spoke of the federal building which Congress has authorized for Edwardsville, and the hope of this city that it might be advanced to such a stage that the corner stone laying could be a feature of the Centennial.

Representative Norman G. Flagg, then addressed the meeting, stating that he had been endeavoring to locate the site of the home of Thomas Kirkpatrick, the place of the first seat of government, and that he had found it to be described as No. 3, piece of ground at Cross street 5, on the west side of Main street. He also mentioned the importance of Fort Russell during the Indian uprising and said it should share in the Centennial thought. Representative William Dickman was called on and responded briefly.

Announced as an Edwardsville booster and an ever-ready booster, C. W. Terry addressed the meeting. He told of the objects of the Association and thought that Lusk cemetery as the resting place of the old soldiers would fittingly be the site of the monument.

Mayor H. P. Hotz was called on and spoke of the importance of the celebration and pledged his support. He gracefully acknowledged the compliments that had been paid the city.

Others who made talks during the evening were Dr. E. W. Fiegenbaum, Judge W. E. Hadley, L. D. Lawnin, John Stolze, H. M. Sanders, H. A. Dierkes, Dent E. Burroughs and J. F. Ammann.

Mayor Hotz moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Senator Beall for his efforts and co-operation in behalf of the Centennial and to Congressman Rodenberg for his work in behalf of the federal building and the cordial aid he was giving in arranging for the celebration, and the motion was carried with a will.

The plans contemplate an eight days' program which will include home comers' reception Saturday, church exercises Sunday, Governor's day Monday, Federal day Tuesday, automobile flower parade Wednesday, labor day Thursday, farmers' day Friday and premium day Saturday. Features will be a school children's parade, an historical parade and a labor parade. The Mystic Order of Goo Goos are planning to visit the city some night during the Centennial. This order on a former visit burned enough red fire to illuminate the country side for many miles around and made the welkin ring. A series of aeroplane flights will be scheduled and there will be street performances every day and every hour during the week. Not least important will be the exhibit of products from farm and factory showing the marvelous resources of the county.

Major William R. Prickett probably will be president of the formal ceremonies during the celebration.

Senator Beall, after the meeting showed that he was not merely indulging in oratory when he promised his support and he handed in a subscription of \$100. Circuit Judge W. E. Hadley was the first to qualify for membership after the charter was secured and he sent his check down several months ago from Three Lakes, Wisconsin, where he was spending his vacation.

After the meeting Congressman Rodenberg assured Mr. Boeschenstein that he would endeavor to secure the presence of Vice President James S. Sherman and Speaker Champ Clark in Edwardsville during the Centennial.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL STATUE IS UNVEILED IN STATE HOUSE AT FRANKFORT, KY.

The Lincoln Memorial Statue in the Kentucky State Capitol at Frankfort was unveiled November 8, 1911 by Miss Alice Speed, granddaughter of J. B. Speed, of Louisville, its donor. The dedication address was delivered by President Taft and the statue was accepted on behalf of the state by Gov. Augustus E. Wilson of Kentucky. The statue is a life size figure of Lincoln standing before the presidential chair.

The invocation by the Rev. W. H. Savage, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, of Louisville, was followed by a eulogy of the dead president's life and work by Henry Watterson, the Louisville editor.

The following is a brief extract from the address of the President:

WILLIAM H. TAFT'S TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.

"The south knows, as the north knows now, that there is no soul that unites them in perfect amity like that of Abraham Lincoln. The south knows, as the north knows, that every administration that removes another cause of misunderstanding between the sections or that brings them closer together in any way, is acting under the inspiration of him who could love his entire country with undiminished ardor when nearly one-half was seeking to destroy its integrity. Here, then, at a place that knew battle, that knew family dissension, that knew bloody conflict that represented in the sharpest and cruelest way a division of the sections; here, now that perfect peace and amity, and harmony prevail, let this memorial be dedicated as typical of the love which he, in whose memory it is reared, maintained for all Americans, with a kindly, fatherly patience that has no counterpart since Bethlehem."

DEDICATION OF A MONUMENT TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN AT COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Gen. Fred D. Grant, U. S. A., at the dedication of a monument to Abraham Lincoln and reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee on October 10, 1911, at Council Bluffs, Ia., paid tribute to Lincoln and related interesting history of the first meeting between the great Emancipator and Gen. U. S. Grant.

"After the campaign of Chattanooga," said General Grant, following the recital of other historic incidents of the civil war, "President Lincoln and the northern people turned to General Grant as the leader of the northern armies; and a bill was introduced in Congress reviving for him the grade of lieutenant general, which grade had died with Washington (though Winfield Scott, the hero of the Mexican War, had held it by brevet.)

"President Lincoln sent to the Senate this nomination and ordered General Grant, by telegraph, to report in person at Washington. Upon his arrival there General Grant was summoned to the White House, where President and Mrs. Lincoln were holding a reception. President Lincoln received my father with great cordiality, pressing both his hands and saying: 'I am indeed most delighted to welcome you here, General.'

"I was with my father and shall never forget that first meeting of Lincoln and Grant. It was dramatic, for in the hands of these two men was the destiny of our country. Their work was in co-operation for the preservation of their nation and for the freedom of man.

"When opportunity presented itself after the reception, President Lincoln said: 'General Grant, I am to formally present you your commission tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and knowing your dislike of speaking, I have written out what I have to say and will read it; it will only be four or five sentences. I would like you to say something in reply which will obviate any feeling of jealousy among officers and which will be encouraging to the whole nation.'

“Thus spoke the great and noble peacemaker to the general who so heartily coincided with him in sentiments and work for union and peace. They had never met before, though the President had written General Grant warm congratulations upon the successful campaign and siege of Vicksburg, and other letters and telegrams had passed between them, expressive of cordiality and confidence.

“After that great reception at the White House my father wrote in pencil the reply he was to make to the president the next day, in receiving his commission. When General Grant went to the White House the following morning, he permitted me to accompany him. Upon reaching there, he and his staff were immediately ushered into the President’s office, where the President and his cabinet and two or three other distinguished men were assembled.

“After short and informal greetings, all standing, President Lincoln faced General Grant, and from a sheet of paper read as follows:

“‘General Grant: The nation’s appreciation of what you have done and its reliance upon you for what remains to be done, in the existing great struggle, are now presented, with this commission constituting you Lieutenant General in the Army of the United States.

“‘With this high honor devolves upon you also a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you.

“‘I scarcely need to add that with what I here speak for the nation goes my own hearty personal concurrence.’

“General Grant, taking from his pocket a sheet of paper containing his reply of acceptance, which he had written the night before, read quietly and modestly to the President:

“‘Mr. President: I accept the commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought in so many fields for our

common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations.

“ ‘I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving upon me, and I know that if they are met, it will be due to those armies, and, above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men.’

“The original manuscripts of the President’s speech and of my father’s reply accepting his commission, are now in my possession, treasures and heirlooms of my family.”

CHICAGO CHAPTER, D. A. R., PLACE TABLET TO MARK INDIAN TRAIL.

Commemorative of the early Indian trails and the old Green Bay wagon road, superseded in later years by the modern steel trail of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have erected a tablet at the base of one of the trail trees which served as guide posts for the early settlers. The tablet is of bronze and bears the following inscription:

This Indian trail tree, at the northern boundary of Cook County, is the most noticeable one standing on a highway. There are eleven similarly bent trees in Cook County pointing the direction of the Indian trails. The branch was bent and fastened to the ground by the Indians when the tree was a sapling, over eighty years ago. This tree is near the Green Bay trail, later the wagon road of the early settlers of the 1830 period, followed as a further advance in civilization by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 1855, and later by the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad, 1889. This tablet is erected by the Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, May 6, 1911, to encourage interest in local history and perpetuate the memory of the disappearing Indian race.

The tablet was secured through the efforts of a committee of which Miss Valentine Smith is chairman.

SANGAMON COUNTY OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION PLACE MEMORIAL TABLET ON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Robert Pulliam, a name that has gone down in Sangamon County history as that of its first white settler, was honored Saturday afternoon, December 2, 1911, when members of the Sangamon County Old Settlers' Association held exercises in the circuit court room in connection with the unveiling of the bronze tablet in commemoration of the building of the first log cabin in Sangamon county.

The bronze tablet, placed on one of the south columns of the court house, was surrounded with a laurel wreath and, following the exercises held in the court room, the two flags which covered the tablet were drawn aside by little Harry and Virginia Pulliam, direct descendants of Robert Pulliam.

Judge Charles P. Kane made the principal address of the afternoon, reciting early historical events of the county.

He told of Robert Pulliam's brave attempt and success in entering the prairies of Sangamon County in 1817. The log cabin, the building of which the tablet is aimed to commemorate, was erected in Ball township by Robert Pulliam. It served as a shelter for two years for him and his hired men, who brought horses and cattle and started to cultivate the wilderness of this section of the country. It was not until 1819 that he moved his family to Ball township. Robert Pulliam had twelve children and a large number of their descendants reside in and near this county.

Judge Kane praised the stability and bravery of the man for his diligent work and persistence. He also recited a number of historical facts in connection with the growth of Sangamon County.

James C. Maxcy presented the tablet to the county on behalf of the Sangamon County Old Settlers' Society and it was accepted by Attorney W. A. Bradford for the Board of Supervisors.

Prayer was offered at the opening of the exercises by Rev. T. D. Logan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

The committee in charge of the affair included: Dr. William Jayne, Samuel Carpenter, Henry Trumbo and George W. Yocum.

MONUMENT TO ILLINOIS TROOPS AT KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

On November 3, 1911, Governor Deneen named the following members of a commission to have charge of the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., in commemoration of the Illinois soldiers who lost their lives in that engagement: Capt. Lansing J. Dawdy, Peoria; William A. Payton, Danville, and Dr. J. B. Shawgo, Quincy. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated by the last session of the legislature for the purpose of erecting the monument.

STATUE OF ROBERT G. INGERSOLL DEDICATED AT PEORIA, OCTOBER 28, 1911.

A statue of Robert G. Ingersoll was unveiled at Glen Oak Park, Peoria, Illinois, October 28, 1911. Addresses were delivered by Charles Frederick Adams of New York City and Congressman John Lentz of Ohio. Tributes to the memory of Ingersoll were read from Thomas A. Edison, Andrew Carnegie, Ernest Haeckel, and Andrew D. White. The statue is a bronze figure showing Ingersoll in one of his characteristic attitudes. It was designed by Fritz Triebel, a Peoria sculptor, now working abroad.

STATE OF ILLINOIS BUYS STARVED ROCK.

On Dec. 15, 1911, Starved Rock passed into the hands of the State of Illinois when negotiations were concluded between the Illinois Park Commission and Ferdinand Walther, who had owned the property for the last twenty-two years.

The papers signed and exchanged show that the State paid the sum of \$146,000 for the 290 acre tract, which it is expected will prove to be the nucleus of one of the finest State parks in the country.

The new State park preserve lies ten miles west of Ottawa on the south side of the Illinois river, and in addition to Starved Rock proper consists of precipitous cliffs, canons, and glens, which rival many of America's most beautiful scenic wonders.

No spot in Illinois is richer in history or legend than Starved Rock, which was visited by the early French missionary explorers and was the scene of numerous bloody conflicts between Indian tribes. Upon its lofty summit, according to the legend, the Illinois warriors made their last stand, and after being starved, were finally exterminated by their enemies.

Illinois has taken a step forward in the acquirement of this property and has fallen in line with the more progressive of her sister states, as well as with the federal government, who has set aside for the benefit of the public acres of land noted for beauty of scenery or historic interest.

Prof. J. A. James, of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, is the chairman of the State Park Commission, and he has labored unceasingly for the acquirement and preservation of this historic and beautiful park, both before the General Assembly in securing the appropriation for its purchase, and in the negotiations with the owners of the land, since the appropriation was available. Professor James, the other members of the commission and the people of the State are to be congratulated that

Starved Rock is at last the property of the State and safe for all time.

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS IN THE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

A comprehensive list of the genealogical books in the Illinois State Historical Library will appear in the annual volume of the Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the year 1911. The Library has received many accessions to its genealogical collections since the list was published in the JOURNAL of January, 1909.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Historical Association and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association was held at Buffalo, N. Y., December 27-29, 1911, and Ithaca, N. Y., December 30, 1911. The sessions were attended by the leading historians and archivists of the United States and Canada, and a most interesting program was presented.

A more extended notice of the meeting will be given in the next number of the JOURNAL.

GIFTS OF BOOKS.

Major Robert Anderson and Fort Sumpter, 1861. Gift of Mrs. J. M. Lawton (daughter of Major Anderson), of New York City, N. Y.

Address of Hon. James Speed Before the Society of the Loyal Legion at Cincinnati, May 4, 1887, in Response to the Toast "Abraham Lincoln." Gift of Hon. James Speed, 108 S. Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

History of the 24th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment (Old Hecker Regiment). By Dr. William Wagner, Surgeon of the Regiment. Dedicated to the brave sol-

diers of the command by the Illinois Staats Zeitung, Chicago, Aug., 1864. Original German text, translated into English, July, 1911. Gift of E. W. Wagner, 99 Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

The Aborigines of Minnesota, 1906-1911. Gift of the Minnesota Historical Society. Reviewed at length in this number of the Journal by Dr. J. F. Snyder.

A SUGGESTION.

December 1, 1911.

(Communicated.)

Editor of the Journal:

I would like to ask the Directors of the Illinois State Historical Society why it would not be just as well to stop publishing the transactions of the Society in separate columns and print them in the JOURNAL. On the score of economy alone this would surely be advisable. Why must the State Historical Library publish the reports of the State Historical Society when the JOURNAL of the latter can publish them just as well? The bulk of the volumes of Transactions issued by the Library consists of historic papers, original and reprints, and the bulk of your JOURNAL is the same. Then why two publications for practically the same purpose? And, further, as it now is, we have to wait from one to two years for the Library to issue the reports of our annual meetings, when, if published in the JOURNAL they would reach us by the end of the quarter at farthest. Supposing the Society's reports and addresses and miscellaneous papers were more than one number of the JOURNAL could contain, they might be continued in the next number, and at that the delay would be nothing like it is now. I think every consideration demands that the Society should publish its own Transactions. Don't you?

A MEMBER.